

8. *Scoparia*?, sp.

A single example in worn condition.

9. *Crambus*, sp.

Three examples of a species allied to *C. vitellus* of New Zealand. The latter is also described as *C. sublicellus*, Zell.

10. *Apurima*, sp.

Three examples, in poor condition, of a species apparently referable to this genus.

XXXV.—*New Species of Oriental Moths.*

By Col. C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family **Saturniidæ.***Antheræa delegata*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Bright ochreous red; antennæ pale red, front of thorax and costal band of fore wings dark steel-grey, the band in the male not reaching the apex, the ocelli in the male narrow, in the female large and round, ringed with brown, interlined with pale yellow and bordered by a black line, which runs inwards on each side of the ring and meets on the costa in the male only; the inner portion of both wings is covered with yellow patches, which are bright ochreous in the female, a prominent triangular patch being in the cell towards the base; two outwardly angulated, discal, thin, brown bands across both wings, close together, the outer one edged outwardly with grey, the space from this band to the outer margin dark uniform ochreous red; a yellow subcostal streak on fore wings near apex, with a deep black streak; a steel-grey band on both wings close to the outer margin.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $6\frac{2}{10}$ , ♀  $6\frac{9}{10}$  inches.

Singapore (*Davison*). One pair.

The markings above are somewhat as in *A. Frithi*, Moore, but in this species both sexes are similarly coloured and marked, and in the male the hyaline discal ocelli are narrow, and not round, as in that sex of *Frithi*; this species is also allied to *A. latissa*, Westw., from Java.

Family **Euterotidæ**.*Euterote coryna*, sp. n.

♂. Of a uniform dark pink-brown; antennæ pale ochreous grey, palpi black. Fore wings with the veins somewhat distinct and paler than the ground-colour, otherwise the wings above and below are without any markings; the colour above is bright and glossy, the apical portion of the fore wings being dull-coloured, without gloss; the colour below is paler and without any gloss, and very uniform except towards the base, where it is slightly paler; the legs are dark brown and the abdomen below is ochreous.

Expanse of wings  $3\frac{3}{10}$  inches.

Lawang, Java (*Halliburton*). One example.

Allied to nothing I know of.

Family **Limacodidæ**.*Thosea Cotesi*, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen brown, the scales with pale tips. Fore wings brown, irrorated with pale scales; a pale line from apex to inner margin beyond the middle. Hind wing nearly black, the cilia pale.

♀. Paler; the oblique line on fore wing dark.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀ 1 inch.

Darang, Assam (*Cotes*). One pair.

The MS. description of this species was published in *Faun. Brit. Ind., Moths*, i. p. 380 (1892).

*Altha rufescens*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Pinkish white, thorax and abdomen with red hairs. Fore wings suffused with dark red, which is marked here and there with dark brown; a black dot at the end of the cell, the wing crossed by several straight whitish bands, marginal points brown. Hind wings suffused with pale red, without markings; cilia of both wings very long, pale pinkish white. Underside pale pinkish white, unmarked.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $\frac{9}{10}$ , ♀ 1 inch.

Ceylon (*Mackwood*). One pair.

Has a superficial resemblance to *Narosa conspersa*, Walker, and was received with a number of examples of that insect.

Family **Lasiocampidæ**.*Metanastria dora*, sp. n.

♂. Dark pink-brown; antennæ greyish ochreous, palpi and head black, thorax and fore wings uniform very dark glossy pink-brown; the wing crossed by two indistinct outwardly curved black lines, antemedial and postmedial, a discal line of black spots marked with pure white, with a pale red shade inside the line of spots, a pure white prominent spot at the end of the cell on the inner side of the first transverse line. Hind wings paler, not glossed, uniform in colour, and without markings; cilia of both wings concolorous with the wings, with a pale line at its base; abdomen chestnut-red; anal tuft brown. Underside: pectus black, legs with black hairs, abdomen blackish brown.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inches.

Lawang, Java (*Halliburton*). One example.

Like a very black *M. latipennis*, Walker, but the colour is altogether different, the bands absent, and the cell-spot large and prominent.

*Metanastria gynandra*, sp. n.

♂. Dark pink-brown; antennæ pinkish grey, palpi, body, and wings dark pink-brown, palpi, head, and collar being very dark, nearly black. Fore wings with a pale dot at end of cell, followed by a pale narrow band edged on both sides with black and sharply elbowed outwardly above the middle; two or three similarly coloured indistinct straight bands in the upper disk, and that portion of the wing crossed by two indistinct sinuous black lines, then a pale pinkish space, followed by another similar line marked with white spot-like speckles. Hind wings very slightly paler than the fore wings and without markings; cilia concolorous with the wings. Underside uniformly brown, wings crossed by two dark discal bands.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{7}{10}$  inches.

Lawang, Java (*Halliburton*). One example.

Wings very narrow. Allied to no species known to me.

*Metanastria himerta*, sp. n.

♂. Fawn-colour; palpi and plume of antennæ brownish, abdomen above blackish brown, anal tuft ochreous. Fore wings with a black spot at the end of the cell and with three transverse, straight, complete, blackish-brown thick lines—

first before the middle across the cell, second postmedial, third discal and somewhat near the margin; cilia of both wings pink-brown. Hind wings with the apical portion suffused with brown and with indications of an antemedial transverse brown band in continuation of the second line of the fore wings. Underside: fore wings paler, with the two outer lines indicated; hind wings suffused with a pinkish tinge, with a suffused whitish central band or shade, including an inner line and a discal dentated line, smeared in parts with whitish.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

Lawang, Java (*Halliburton*). Three examples.

### Family Lymantriidæ.

#### *Leucoma egerina*, sp. n.

♂. Pure white; antennæ with grey branches, space at base of antennæ pinkish brown. Fore wings with a pinkish-brown costal band, veins of same colour, interrupted by the silvery speckles, which cover the entire wing in regularly waved transverse bands; a pinkish-brown mark at the end of the cell. Hind wings pure white, unmarked; cilia of both wings white, tinged with pinkish brown in parts.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Three examples.

Allied to *L. submarginata*, Walker; differs in the absence of the two brown spots on frons and in having the silvery speckles on fore wings in regularly waved transverse bands.

#### *Leucoma hipparia*, sp. n.

♂. Pure silky white, branches of antennæ greyish; wings thinly clothed, a small black dot at the end of the cell of fore wings, the entire surface of both wings flecked with minute silvery scales; costa of fore wings and cilia of both wings tinged with flesh-colour. Underside also pure white, with minute silvery scales on both wings as above.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Three examples.

Probably one of the species confused with *L. divisa* in Faun. Brit. Ind., Moths, i. p. 488 (1892). How such very differently shaped, differently sized, and differently clothed species as *divisa*, *lactea*, and *nigricilia* can be mixed together it is difficult to understand; they are all white, but otherwise quite distinct.

*Adullia stirasta*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Pale ochreous yellow, shafts of antennæ grey, the male with the head, thorax, and base of fore wing bright ochreous. Fore wings with a black spot at end of cell, a brown round mark towards hinder margin near the base and a brown discal band from centre of hinder margin, where it is broad, to the costa near apex, towards which it becomes somewhat distorted and attenuated, the round basal mark and discal band being formed by minute blackish-brown irroration. Hind wings paler yellow and quite unmarked. Underside uniformly pale yellow, without any markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{5}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Mone, Shan States (*Manders*). One pair.

Allied to *A. (Charotricha) varia*, Walker, which has a similarly disposed discal band of a dark reddish-brown colour and has a subbasal red patch on the costa.

Family *Hypsidæ*.*Hypsa paliura*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and base of fore wings ochreous; palpi with a black spot at base, a black tip to second joint, and last joint entirely black with some white marks towards its base; a black spot on each side of the collar, a black spot on each side of the thorax in front, two down the centre, and segmental black spots down the centre of the abdomen; antennæ black. Fore wings dark grey; six black spots at the base, a broad medial white stripe from the basal ochreous patch, expanding outwards, with dentations along veins 2, 3, and 4, the dentation in vein 2 nearly reaching the outer margin; sometimes a white spot at the lower margin of the areole, vein 1 white, and in the females all the upper veins white. Hind wings white, with three large black spots in a triangle, one at end of cell, the other two in the disk; marginal border black, divided by white veins and with a white gap at end of vein 2, the band not reaching the anal angle.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $2\frac{4}{10}$ , ♀  $2\frac{6}{10}$ – $2\frac{8}{10}$  inches.

Nanchuan, China. One male, two females.

Allied to *H. monacha*, Cram., and *clavata*, Butler; differs from both in the greater width of the central white band on fore wings and in its peculiarly toothed outer margin, also in the broken form of the black marginal band of the hind wings.

*Hypsa lara*, sp. n.

♀. Antennæ brown; palpi below, head, thorax, and basal patch on fore wings yellow, palpi above and last joint brown, thorax with two black spots on each shoulder, abdomen white. Fore wings brown, with a broad longitudinal white central stripe from the yellow basal patch, expanding outwardly on the median vein to the end of the cell, the lower portion produced a little beyond the cell and somewhat rounded at the end; basal patch with black spots. Hind wings white, with a broad apical black marginal band, attenuated hindwards, not reaching the anal angle, and with its inner margin even. Underside with body and legs white, knees black; wings white, with broad costal and outer marginal borders.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Java (*Davison*). One example.

Its white abdomen is very characteristic.

## Family Nyctemeridæ.

*Leptosoma harca*, sp. n.

♂. Palpi white, last joint black; antennæ black, head white, a black spot on the frons and another behind the antennæ, a black stripe connecting the two between the antennæ; thorax black, with white stripes; abdomen white, with black dorsal spots, anal tuft ochreous. Fore wings blackish brown, a broad and even-bordered white stripe from the costa beyond the middle towards the hinder angle, terminating on vein 2; veins white on the inner portion of the wings, a white streak from the base in the centre of the interno-median interspace, and another white streak on the hinder margin. Hind wings white, with broad even blackish-brown border.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Selangor, Malay Peninsula (*Davison*). One example.

Nearest to *L. tripunctaria*, Linn.; differs in its even-margined and smaller discal white band on fore wings and in the broad white stripe in the interno-median interspace being reduced to a narrow streak. There is an unnamed example of it in the British Museum.

## Family Lithosiidæ.

*Deiopeia antennata*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Body and fore wings coloured, spotted, and marked much as in *D. pulchella*, Linn.; the central black spots are



more in the form of macular bent lines and the vermilion spots near the margin are replaced by long vermilion streaks which extend from the outer line to the black-spotted outer margin. The hind wings are white, but the marginal black band is broad at the apex and gradually fines down to the hinder angle, which it does not reach, and the large black knob to the marginal band near the hinder angle, so constant in *pulchella*, is altogether absent. In the antennæ, however, is the greatest specific difference; in *pulchella* and its close allies the antennæ in both sexes are slightly fasciculate, whereas in this species they are strongly bidentate in the male, with minute hairs between the teeth, and slightly fasciculate in the female.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Nicobars, Camorta. Three males and one female.

*Camptoloma flagrans*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Very bright ochreous. Hind wings darker and brighter than the fore wings; three black transverse lines in fore wing from the costa near base, from beyond the middle, and from near apex, all terminating on the outer margin near the hinder angle in a large red patch or smear, which is continued in a streak or streaks along the hinder margin; on the outside of this patch are two large black spots on the yellow cilia, marginal line and streak across end of cell also black. Hind wings without markings, as also is the underside, being of a uniform deep bright ochreous, with the three black lines and two cilia spots visible; anal tuft on abdomen pink.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{6}{10}$ — $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Cherra Punji, Khasia Hills. One male, six females.

Very closely allied to *C. interiorata*, Wk., from Japan, of which I have a long series; the red patch on fore wings is more diffuse and the cilia has only two large black spots, whereas in *interiorata* there are always three spots.

*Petosia euchana*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform sandy-yellow colour; palpi, head, and tip of abdomen bright ochreous, tip of palpi and antennæ black. Fore wings with a black spot on the disk outside the cell and another below it on the submedian vein; in the female these spots are very much larger than in the male. Hind wings of male paler than the fore wings, with ochreous margin; in the female the entire wing is uniform ochreous. Underside: wings pale ochreous, unmarked in the male, with the spots showing through in the fore wings, and with central

brown suffusion in the females; body and legs dark bright ochreous; tibiæ and tarsi above black.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{7}{10}$ , ♀ 2 inches.

Koni, Shan States, September 1888 (*Manders*). One male, two females.

*Miltochrista esmia*, sp. n.

♂. Of a uniform pale pink colour; antennæ, palpi, head, and thorax dark pink. Fore wings with all the borders darker pink, veins blackish, and dark pink streaks in all the interspaces. Hind wings with the apical border brighter and darker coloured, otherwise without any markings. Under-side paler, the fore wings, except on the borders, suffused with grey; veins blackish, as are also the upper veins of the hind wings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

Koni, Shan States, October 1888 (*Manders*). One example.

*Setinochroa cyllitona*, sp. n.

♂. Bright ochreous; antennæ, palpi, stripe down the frons, and head black; some black spots on the thorax and all the abdomen above, except the base and tip, blackish brown. Fore wings with five black spots, one at base, small, the others larger and uniform in size, one on costa one third from base, with one below it in the interno-median interspace, one at end of cell, and another below it at hinder angle; costal line black, which thickens into a band before outer two thirds to apex; marginal line of both wings black, with black cilia.

Expanse of wings  $\frac{7}{10}$ — $\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

Koni, Shan States, October 1888 (*Manders*). Two examples.

Family Acontiidæ.

*Acontia nygmia*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Head, thorax, and fore wings pinkish grey; abdomen and hind wings darker and more pinkish coloured; fore wings with greenish-black spots and patches, two small spots close to the base, one above the other; a large patch outlined with pale yellow in the middle of the wing, running obliquely inwards on to the costa, where it is narrow; a large spot on the costa beyond the middle above the upper shoulder of the middle patch, and a smaller spot on the costa close to the



apex, which is the termination of a submarginal lunulate blackish line. Hind wings with two dark sinuous pink discal bands and a similar marginal band. Underside with the fore wings suffused with pink; a brown mark at the end of the cell and two yellow subapical spots; costal border mouse-coloured, hinder marginal space pale, hind wings suffused with mouse-colour; the female is paler, with the central patch much smaller.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Two males, one female.

### Family Catephidæ.

#### *Stictoptera timesia*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, and body fawn-colour, thorax brown on each side. Fore wings blackish brown, with a pale fawn-coloured apical costal patch and with the whole of the lower portion of the wing from the centre of the outer margin to the hinder margin one third from base hindwards of the same colour; this space is striated with brown, and into the outer portion of it a blackish-brown streak runs from the blackish-brown space. Hind wings blue-white, semi-hyaline, with brown veins and a broad black-brown border.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). A long series.

This insect is figured by Druce as a var. of *Stictoptera* (*Steira*) *variabilis*, Moore, in P. Z. S. 1888, p. 223, pl. xiii. fig. 4; his figure 3 represents *S. cucullioides*, Guen. The different species of the genus *Stictoptera*, with the exception of *grisea*, Moore, do not appear to be variable. Considerable confusion appears to exist with reference to this genus; each species has its own characteristic line-markings whatever shade the colour of the insect may be. *S. grisea*, Moore, = *ferrifera*, Walker, = var. *plagifera*, Walker. *S. variabilis*, Moore, *S. cucullioides*, Guen., *S. subobliqua*, Walker, *S. trajiciens*, Walker, *S. signifera*, Walker, and *S. timesia*, mihi, are all good and constant species, the shades of colour which are not characteristic varying much in the sexes. I have examined long series of these different species in my museum and in the Oxford University Museum collected by Wallace.

### Family Geometridæ.

#### *Episothalma ocellata*, sp. n.

♂. Of a uniform green colour, as in *sisunaga*; costa of

fore wings and outer margin of both wings black; cilia of both wings black, with pale flesh-coloured base; a black ringlet with pale flesh-coloured centre at end of each cell; a transverse band of small black spear-shaped spots on the veins across the disk of both wings; these spots are marked outwardly with pale flesh-colour, and are connected together by an indistinct band, these spots looking like the tips of the dentations of the band, but the band is indistinct and the spots very prominent. Underside greyish ochreous, sparsely streaked with brown; a ringlet at end of each cell and a brown discal, complete, thin, nearly straight band across both wings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). Two examples.

Allied to *E. sisunaga*, but larger; the apex of fore wings much more falcate; differs much in the ocellated spots and in the black spots on the discal band; the underside is quite different, *sisunaga* being of a pale uniform greenish grey and unmarked.

*Agathia prasina*, sp. n.

♂. Bright grass-green; antennæ, head, and body chocolate-brown, thorax green in front. Wings bright green, with chocolate-brown markings; fore wings with a dark basal patch, costal band and transverse medial band pale, the latter curves inwards from the centre of costa to the inner end of the broad discal band near the inner angle; the curve is slightly irregular on its outer margin and more so on the inner margin; the discal band is dark, has a pale central line, and is joined to a pale marginal band, leaving a large green subapical space on the outer margin. Hind wings green, with a broad dark discal band, which spreads to the margin in its lower half, leaving a large green space on the margin below the apex; this band is intersected near its inner margin by a dentated paler band and by some black thin lines.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). Three examples.

Closely allied to *A. carissima*, Butler, from Japan; but I have compared it with the type, and it is quite distinct and can easily be distinguished by the difference in the shape of the central band of the fore wings.

*Pachyodes erionoma*, sp. n.

♂. Of a pale pinkish-grey colour or pale flesh-colour; antennæ black, last joint of palpi brown, tip pale flesh-colour, as is the top of the head; thorax and abdomen greenish brown.

Wings densely covered with greenish-brown striations, both wings crossed by a discal brown outwardly dentate line, which is deeply bent outwardly above the middle in the fore wings. Fore wings with an inner nearly straight brown line; some greenish-brown marks on costa; a greenish-grey shade outside the discal line, a subapical white patch on outer margin, some white submarginal marks below, some similar marks on hind wings, marginal line black, lunulate; fringe on fore wings patched with white. Underside pure white, with broad discal black bands on all the wings, broadest on fore wings, where it runs into the outer margin in places, broadens upwards, leaving a white apical patch on the outer margin. Body and legs white; fore tarsi with black bands.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). Many specimens.

Allied to *P. apicalis*, Moore, but is pure white below instead of bright ochreous, is greyer and duller coloured above, and the outer transverse line is altogether more deeply dentated and elbowed outwardly in fore wings.

### Family Boarmiidae.

#### Subfamily ENNOMINÆ.

#### *Fascellina curtaca*, sp. n.

♂. Dull olive-green, tinged with ochreous; wings sparsely striated with black. Fore wings with a blackish central, transverse, upright fascia, above which is a black streak running inwards on to the costa; a discal black line from the costa one third from apex, angled to near the margin below the apex, then becomes double and runs nearly straight to the hinder margin near the angle; a small black patch on the outer margin at the middle, the inner end crossing the line; the hinder marginal space inside the line pale yellowish. Hind wings with a straight black, central, transverse, double line in continuation of the double line of the fore wings, and a thin black submarginal line evenly curved like the margin; the wing pale yellowish inside the double line and on the lower part of the outer portions. Underside yellow, striated with brown; fore wings with a white discal line edged with black on both sides, angled outwardly above, with a black shade on the inner side below the costa, followed by a blackish band and a whitish space containing a brown-angled subcostal line; a whitish subapical space, followed by a blackish marginal space which contains a small yellow patch at the

angle; lower portion of the wing yellow. Hind wings yellow; a black central straight band and a submarginal thin black line curved like the outer margin; cilia of both wings black.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). One example.

The hinder angle of fore wings is excavated as in *F. dacoda*, but the colour and markings above and below are quite different.

*Fascellina dacoda*, sp. n.

♂. Pale chestnut-brown, tinged with ochreous; palpi and head dark chestnut-brown. Fore wings with some ochreous suffusion in the upper centre and on the costa, a sinuous double black line, with an intervening white line, from the hinder angle to the second median vein near the margin; above this is a slaty-coloured marginal space; outside the double line the wing is paler and smeared with white. Hind wings with a postmedial straight and complete similar line in continuation of the double line on fore wings, the space outside the double line being paler and more ochreous. Underside: fore wing striated with chestnut; a patch of black at the base; a white distorted discal line which forms the outer margin of a large chestnut costal subapical patch and of a smaller similarly coloured central patch; a black band in the place of the double line, the band terminating in the disk in two short branches. Hind wing with a red double line, which is joined together hindwards, the wing pure ochreous outside and greyish ochreous inside the line; a white apical dot.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Shillong, Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). One example.

The hinder angle of fore wings is less excavated than in any of the other Indian species of this genus.

*Catopyrrha khasiana*, sp. n.

♂. Upperside like the male of *C. phœnix*, Swinh. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1891, p. 484), but of much brighter ochreous colour, the bands much more red; on the underside the colour is very different, being pure pale ochreous yellow, striated with red, with a bright dark ochreous-red discal band, with the inner margin brown and the outer margin irregular, reaching the outer margin of the wing in parts on the fore wing; a white patch at the apex.

♀. Yellow, more sparsely irrorated; bands paler, except towards upper part of outer band; underside as in the male,

and very much resembles the female of *Hyperythra lutea*, but can be distinguished by the shortness of the cells of the wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀ 2 inches.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). A long series.

I have put this species, with its ally *C. phœnix*, into the American genus *Catopyrrha*, Hübner, because I can find no generic difference between its structure and that of typical *Catopyrrha*. It cannot stand in the genus *Hyperythra*; amongst other differences it lacks the secondary sexual character in the male which distinguishes the genus *Hyperythra*, *i. e.* the long tuft of hairs on the underside of the fore wings near the hinder margin. The species *khasiana* may be a seasonal form of *phœnix*, the markings being very similar, but the coloration is very different, and I have received over a hundred specimens showing no variation.

#### Subfamily *MACARIINÆ*.

#### *Gonodela apataria*, sp. n.

♂. Pinkish grey, striated with brown and smeared with purplish, the ground-colour shining on costa of hind wings and more or less on the basal and central portions of both wings; transverse lines brown, subbasal sinuous and indistinct, another medial sinuous, more distinct; one discal, dark, duplex, nearly straight, from abdominal margin of hind wings one fourth from the angle to the costa of fore wings one third from the apex; before reaching the costa it is deeply angled outwards and streaked at the angle with chestnut-red; the whole space from this band to the outer margin is purplish, with a subapical dark patch on the costa of fore wings and a white dot; a blackish suffusion outside the band, which follows the angle and crosses to the outer margin below the apex; on the hind wings there are also some black suffusions in the purplish space and a black spot; a small whitish spot at base of first median interspace; marginal line black and lunular; cilia purplish grey, whitish at its base. Underside bright ochreous, striated on fore wings with brown, with a large blackish patch on the lower half of the outer space, narrowing upwards to the white subapical dot, which is prominent, as is also the square white spot in the centre of the wing; a black mark at the end of all the cells. Hind wings with a transverse blackish straight band from outer angle to apex, beyond which are brown striations; cilia as above.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{5}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). Many specimens.

Is marked above very similarly to and looks like *Gubaria metagonaria*, but can at once be identified by the difference in the shape of the outer margin of hind wings; below it is quite different.

Subfamily *BOARMINÆ*.

*Alcis dasimaria*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Greyish white; antennæ brown, with black plumes in the male; head, body, and fore wings covered with brown irrorations; abdomen with brown bands. Fore wings with three equidistant sinuous transverse brown lines, the first two on a reddish suffused ground, the third with a suffused reddish outer band; a similar broad band on the outer margin, leaving a white sinuous band between, marginal lines blackish brown with black points. Hind wings nearly white, some reddish-brown irrorations on the abdominal and outer portions; a sinuous line across the disk and indications of another line near the angle. Underside greyish white, sparsely irrorated with brown atoms; a brown dot at the end of each cell and a brown, thin, partly macular discal band across both wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{3}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{5}{10}$  inch.

Darjiling (*Möwis*). Four examples.

*Bylazora heledaria*, sp. n.

♂. Pale olive-brown, irrorated with brown atoms; a brown spot at end of each cell; both wings crossed by olive-brown bands and lines. Fore wings with subbasal, antemedial, and discal bands, these bands crossing both wings; indications of another band on the costa of fore wings between the second and third bands, and also indications of a submarginal band across both wings; a sinuous line outside the second band on fore wings, which is continued on the hind wings and ends at the abdominal margin near the termination of another sinuous and partly dentated line which crosses both wings on the inner side of the discal band; marginal line brown; fringe pale. Underside pale olive-grey, with the outer borders broadly darker.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{5}{10}$ – $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Mahableshwur, May 1887. Taken by myself.

I have it also from the Nilgiri Hills, from Mr. Lindsay. Its pattern and coloration is quite different from any other species in this genus.



## Family Larentiidæ.

*Photoscotia keraria*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Blackish brown. Fore wings with most of the veins whitish, transverse lines whitish, sinuous, first subbasal, second just before the middle, curved outwardly in its centre, third discal, more prominent than the others; a submarginal lunulate line. Hind wings greyish white, with a little brown suffusion on the abdominal and outer margins. Underside grey; fore wings of male suffused with brown on the costa and apical margins, and with the long tuft of hairs brown with reddish base; in the female there is no suffusion at all; hind wings with a brown dot at end of cell.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{8}{10}$ , ♀ 2 inches.

Darjiling (*Möwis*). One pair.

*Eustroma monana*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, head, body, and fore wings brown. Fore wings crossed by three transverse outwardly curved ochreous-grey lines, first one-fifth from base, second before the middle, bent outwardly at the centre, third discal, rounded in each interspace, with pale streaks running inwards on the veins; space beyond paler, with several lunulated brown bands; a submarginal pale line, bordering a brown, subapical, blackish-brown marginal space, and two or three lower marginal spots. Hind wings ochreous, whitish in the costal space, suffused with brown on the inner half, through which run two sinuous yellowish discal lines. Underside: fore wings ochreous grey, with a large brown central space limited by the median vein and its first branch; an apical and a central marginal brown patch. Hind wings darker and more ochreous, with a black spot at end of cell.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Shillong (*Hamilton*). Two pairs.

Allied to *E. obscurata*, Moore; distinguishable by its more ochreous hind wings and by the incompleteness of its outer pale line on fore wings; in *obscurata* the pale line runs inwards on the first three veins only, in this species it circles in on every vein.

*Lobophora pulcherrima*, sp. n.

♂. Greyish white, fore wings irrorated with brown atoms, crossed by brown duplex sinuous bands, subbasal, antemedial, postmedial, discal, and marginal, streaked and spotted with

bright red; one or two spots near the base, some red suffusion in the centre, bright red streaks in front of the discal band, a row of bright red submarginal spots with grey centres and red marginal line, disconnected between the veins, with white points on the veins; cilia white, with brown dots. Hind wings greyish white, unmarked. Underside grey; fore wings with brown veins, a brown marginal line similar to the line above, and some of the markings showing through the wing.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*). One example.

Allied to *L. decorata*, Moore.

The types of all these species will be presented to the British Museum as usual.

XXXVI.—*On a remarkably sculptured Terrestrial Isopod from New Zealand.* By GEORGE M. THOMSON, F.L.S.

[Plate IV.]

SOME years ago I received from Mr. A. Hamilton a single specimen of a very curious and interesting Isopod, which he picked up among dead leaves &c. in the neighbourhood of Petane, near Napier, New Zealand. The specimen, which was dry, was in rather a mutilated condition, having lost its outer antennæ and having the opercular plates on the underside of the abdomen somewhat damaged, so that I could not tell whether they were tracheate or otherwise. From these causes I have been quite unable to locate the animal in its proper genus. It belongs evidently to Budde-Lund's section Armadilloidea, and it may be necessary to constitute a new genus for its reception.

I have long hoped to discover or receive more specimens of so striking a form; but as no others have been obtained, I think it desirable to have it figured and provisionally described.

The specimen, inclusive of the flange-like processes of the frontal plates, epimera, and abdominal segments, is 6 millim. long and 3.5 millim. broad, and is somewhat curved upwards in the middle. It does not appear capable of being rolled